23.99% in Resistance skill, 23.11% in School provides a caring encouraging environment, 20.39% in Actively engagement in school and 17.58% in Achievement motivation.

**Conclusions:** Four major anti-drug policy’s propositions for youngsters were presented to the office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) as follows: First, Wise and bright future, supporting vocational learning system for youth especially the one who cannot apply to normal educational system. Second, self-esteem with strong spirit, supporting youth with a volunteer camp making them realize their potential as well as their own dignity. Third, life skill and self-monitoring, encouraging the family to compromise with their children and youth (family classroom: learning by doing) and finally is good role model, creating clean atmosphere of having no drugs, no alcohol nor cigarettes inside the house and in the community and holding religion as a center of each activity that could be named as “the power of our hands”.

**Sources of Support:** The Office of Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) and National Institute for Child and Family Development, Mahidol.

113.

**EL JOVEN NOBLE REDUCES SUBSTANCE USE AMONG HIGH RISK LATINO YOUTH**

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**Purpose:** El Joven Noble (JN), a culturally appropriate character development program, was implemented with middle and high school students enrolled in a disciplinary alternative education program (DAEP) in a predominantly Latino school district. The purpose of this analysis was to determine the effects of participation in JN on reducing frequency of substance use three months post enrollment in the program.

**Methods:** Two hundred eighty-five students enrolled during the two years of the study. One hundred forty-one enrolled in JN, the treatment group, while 144 enrolled in the Teen Medical Academy (TMA), the control group. All students completed a confidential, self-administered, baseline survey, and 244 (86%) completed a 3 month follow-up survey. Surveys collected demographic data and past 30 day measures of self-reported frequency of alcohol, marijuana, and other substance use (cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamine, and ecstasy). Change in frequency of substance use was determined by subtracting 3-month data from baseline data. T-tests compared mean change in frequency of alcohol, marijuana, and other substance use between groups. Three multivariate linear regression models were then constructed to examine the effects of participation in JN on change in frequency of substance use while controlling for other significant independent predictors.

**Results:** Baseline demographic characteristics between the groups were similar (p > .38). Students in the treatment and control groups participated in a comparable mean number of sessions (p = .45). At baseline, 52% of the 244 students reported alcohol use, 54% reported marijuana use, and 18% reported other substance use in the past 30 days. At the 3-month follow-up, 38% reported alcohol use, 43% reported marijuana use, and 13% reported other substance use. Based on t-tests, participants of JN had a greater reduction in frequency of alcohol use (p = .01) and other substance use (p = .05) than the participants of TMA. In a bivariate correlation analysis, past 30 day Exposure to Community Violence (ECV) was correlated with change in substance use (p = .1). Three multivariate linear regression models were then constructed to examine the effects of participation in JN on change in frequency of alcohol, marijuana, and other substance use while controlling for the effects of ECV. Participation in JN was associated with decreased frequency of alcohol (p = .01) and other substance use (p = .03), while ECV was associated with increased frequency of alcohol, marijuana, and other substance use (p = .04).

**Conclusions:** Participation in a mean of 6 sessions of El Joven Noble resulted in significant decreases in frequency of alcohol and other substance use among students attending a disciplinary alternative education program in an economically disadvantaged predominantly Latino urban school district. In addition, Exposure to Community Violence was found to be associated with higher frequency of alcohol, marijuana, and other substance use. The results of the study support the use of the El Joven Noble as a strategy to reduce frequency of substance use among high-risk Latino youth; however, the study also suggests the need to address the high levels of community violence to which these children are exposed.

**Sources of Support:** The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

114.

**CORRELATES OF POSITIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD THE CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF SUBSTANCE USE**

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**Purpose:** Use of alcohol, tobacco, and other illicit substances begins in adolescence and peaks in young adulthood. To more effectively address substance use, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration is supporting the dissemination of SBIRT (Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral for Treatment) training among physicians. SBIRT has been shown to modify the substance use patterns of patients who use alcohol and other drugs. SBIRT targets patients with nondependent substance use and provides effective intervention strategies prior to the need for extensive or specialized treatment. Because 80% percent of adolescents and young adults have at least one outpatient clinical encounter each year, Pediatricians and Family Physicians are uniquely poised to screen for and manage adolescent substance use. In this study, we examine correlates of positive attitudes toward the clinical management of substance use among pediatric and family medicine residents after one year of SBIRT training. Specifically we examine correlates of Belief that Substance Use is Treatable, Belief that Physicians have a Responsibility to perform SBIRT, and Belief that Physician use of SBIRT will Improve Treatment Success.

**Methods:** Sixty-five pediatric and family medicine residents completed confidential self-administered questionnaires and an SBIRT knowledge test at baseline and at a 12-month follow-up. Three linear regression models with the outcome variables
A total of 224 participants completed the survey (75% response rate), of these, the average age was 18.8 years, 122 (54%) were female, 152 (68%) were white, and approximately half were from each university. On Facebook profiles: 64% displayed no alcohol, 20% displayed alcohol and 16% displayed intoxication/problem drinking. Profile owners who displayed intoxication/problem drinking were more likely to score into the problem drinking category of the AUDIT scale (OR = 4.4; 95% CI: 2.0-9.4) and had 63% (95% CI: 27%-110%) higher AUDIT scores overall.

Conclusions: Displayed references to intoxication/problem drinking on Facebook were positively associated with AUDIT scores suggesting problem alcohol use. Results suggest that clinical criteria for problem drinking can be applied to Facebook alcohol references in consideration of future research or intervention efforts.

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